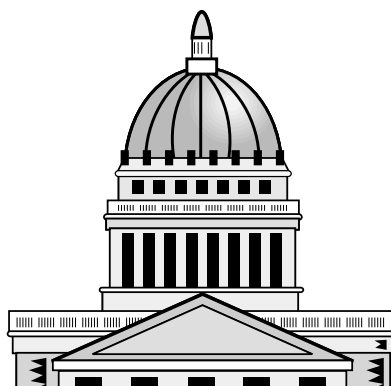


# FISCAL FOCUS



*Utah!*  
Where ideas connect

An Annual Report on State Government to Citizens of Utah for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2001

## A Message from the Governor



By Governor  
Michael O. Leavitt

In a matter of days Utah will host the 2002 Olympic Winter Games. The spirit of the Olympics will warm our hearts as the eyes of the world descend upon Utah's snowcapped peaks, vibrant cities and towns, and stunning natural landscapes. We will celebrate the Olympic values of peace, human accomplishment, joy of effort, respect for others, and fair play. As we do so, we will put forward the best of Utah.

As we prepare for this milestone, we must reflect upon the past, and even more importantly, the impact of September 11, 2001, on our state. The devastating effect of this fateful day created a defining moment, causing unthinkable pain, but creating within us an uncommon sense of renewal that comes only from hardship. We suffer from the lingering economic effects, but possess a renewed sense of patriotism.

The tragedy contributed to three major challenges for state government: protecting our homeland from terrorist threats, managing a budget shortfall, and re-invigorating a weak economy. I am committed to providing leadership in all three areas.

### Homeland Security

National defense can no longer be viewed

as the military protecting our borders. Now the words "homeland security" and "national defense" must be uttered as companion phrases. By necessity, it places a new law enforcement imperative on state and local government. We are up to the challenge.

We've created an Office of Homeland Security. The scope and coordination of local, state, and federal intelligence gathering have been enhanced, and we have improved computer security efforts. They are protecting our vital infrastructure, including freeways, airports, railroads, public utilities, water storage and delivery systems, chemical plants, and schools.

### State Budget

We recognized the impact of a slowing economy on our state budget early and have carefully managed spending. In collaboration with legislative leadership, I have managed the shortfall with three priorities in mind:

- Maintain commitment to education and public safety
- Minimize impact on the rainy day fund
- Preserve options for the Legislature

I am committed to accomplishing these with minimal disruption to state services.

### Economic Recovery

I've proposed a strategic plan for Utah's economic renewal. Our economy must recover so people in every corner of our

state are employed with wages growing faster than inflation.

A major catalyst for development in the information age is growth in the technology sector. Utah must emerge as a center for technology investment, employment, and entrepreneurship if we are to remain prosperous.

To accelerate this emergence we've adopted a new trademark: *Utah! Where ideas connect*. This trademark is packaged with five messages about Utah:

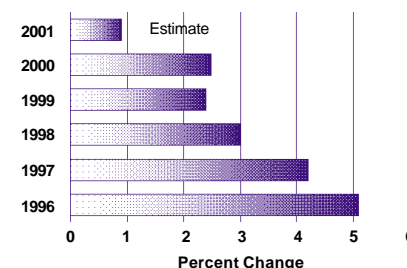
- Rapidly growing workforce
- Education oriented
- Tech-savvy
- Affordable
- Recreation-minded, clean, safe and livable

This campaign, combined with our investment in people and state of the art infrastructure, will help us regain our economic stride and improve life quality for Utahns.

On February 8, 2002, half the world's population will focus on Utah to watch the Olympic Opening Ceremony. As the world watches, let's turn the 17 days of the Olympics into a long-term legacy for a prosperous future. The Olympic motto will define our course: *Citius, Altius, Fortius* ... swifter, higher, stronger. Thank you for the opportunity to serve.

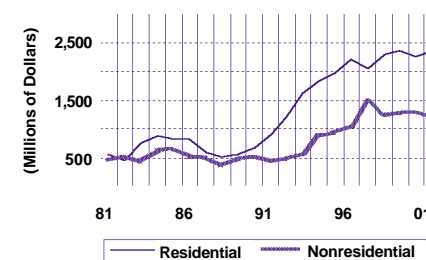
[www.governor.utah.gov](http://www.governor.utah.gov)

### Job Growth Rates



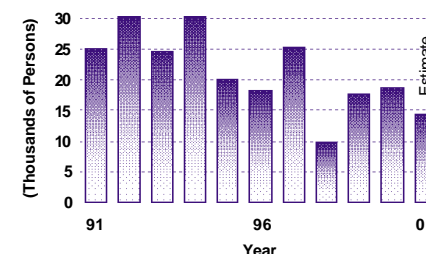
Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services

### Construction Values



Source: Bureau of Economic and Business Research

### Net Migration



Source: Utah Population Estimates Committee

### Economic Indicators

	Annual Percent Change		
	2000 Actual	2001 Estimate	2002 Forecast
Population	2.4%	2.2%	1.7%
Jobs	2.5%	0.9%	1.1%
Personal Income	6.7%	4.1%	3.1%
Retail Sales	4.8%	2.5%	2.9%

Source: Governor's Council of Economic Advisors

## Utah Economic Summary

Utah's economy slowed during 2001, especially after September 11<sup>th</sup>. Since 1994, the rate of job growth has fallen gradually from 6.2% to 0.9% in 2001. Utah's slowdown is part of the national recession that began in March. In Utah's case, a short pause is expected in the months after the 2002 Olympic Winter Games, followed by weak to moderate growth as 2002 closes.

### End of the Construction Boom

Much of Utah's rapid growth during the 1990s was fueled by a decade long construction boom. Construction employment peaked at 72,000 in 1999, and is expected to fall to 64,000 during 2002.

Total permitted construction value was in the range of \$4 billion per year from 1999 through 2001, but is expected to fall 20% to \$3.2 billion during 2002. Much of the fall during 2002 reflects the completion of

facilities in time for the Olympics. Non-residential value will fall over 30% from \$1.2 billion during 2000 to \$800 million during 2002. Residential construction will be down just over 10%, as housing demand remains largely intact.

### National Slowdown

Before September 11<sup>th</sup>, the U.S. economy was struggling to reduce unsold inventory in the face of slack demand, mounting debt, and tight credit. From these weak conditions, consumer spending plummeted 1.9% during September. The drop in spending pushed the unemployment rate up to 5.4%, the highest since December 1996. Fortunately, consumer spending bounced back 2.9% during October, more than offsetting the September decline. With consumers spending, the national economy should resume moderate growth by the end of 2002.

### Expect Slower Growth in 2002

Economic activity will slow as frenzy turns to lull with the Olympics' closing ceremony. Net migration is expected to fall from 14,200 in 2001 to just 3,000 during 2002, the lowest level in over a decade. During the 1990s, Utah's economy diversified, becoming broadly integrated with the national economy, and much less dependent on single industries such as mining. Because Utah is so well integrated, the current national slowdown is likely to be mirrored in Utah, in contrast to the national recession of 1991, which was hardly felt in Utah at all. Utah's unemployment rate should be lower, and job growth higher than nationally, but the pace of activity will be slower than recent years. By the end of 2002, however, Utah should be back on a moderate growth path. [www.governor.utah.gov/gopb](http://www.governor.utah.gov/gopb)

The *Fiscal Focus* presents selected general government financial information that has been simplified from the traditional format reported in the State's Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR). The financial information is consistent with generally accepted accounting principles, however it does not contain information for all funds, business activities, or component units as reported in the CAFR. Readers may obtain a copy of the CAFR by contacting the Department of Administrative Services, Division of Finance or accessing:  
[www.finance.utah.gov/reporting/cafr/cafr.htm](http://www.finance.utah.gov/reporting/cafr/cafr.htm)

FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

Managing Utah’s Money

The State has a long history of conservative fiscal policies and spending within its means. Utah’s constitution requires a balanced budget each year, meaning the State can only spend available funds. When actual revenues are less than expected, government spending is reduced to ensure a balanced budget. This was the case in fiscal year 2001 when the State cut \$56.6 million of budgeted construction projects.

Due to lower revenue estimates, fiscal year 2002 agency budgets have been cut by \$72.2 million since July 2001. In addition, the Governor has asked state agencies, excluding higher education and public education’s support for local school districts, to reduce fiscal year 2002 budgets by an additional 2%. The Legislature and the Governor will continue to work together to keep the State’s budget in balance through the end of fiscal year 2002.

Through sound financial management and fiscal restraint by the Legislature, Utah has always ended the year with a modest surplus. Surplus money remains in

the General Fund, Uniform School Fund, or Transportation Fund, and is available for future use.

The State uses sound accounting practices to account for all assets, revenues, and expenditures. This provides reliable information that helps in the evaluation of Utah’s financial condition. Each year the Division of Finance in the Department of Administrative Services publishes the State’s Comprehensive Annual Financial Report. The report complies with generally accepted accounting principles and is audited by the State Auditor’s Office.

Utah’s cash is managed by the State Treasurer’s Office. To earn the most interest possible, cash is invested as soon as it is collected, while enough cash remains on hand to pay the State’s bills.

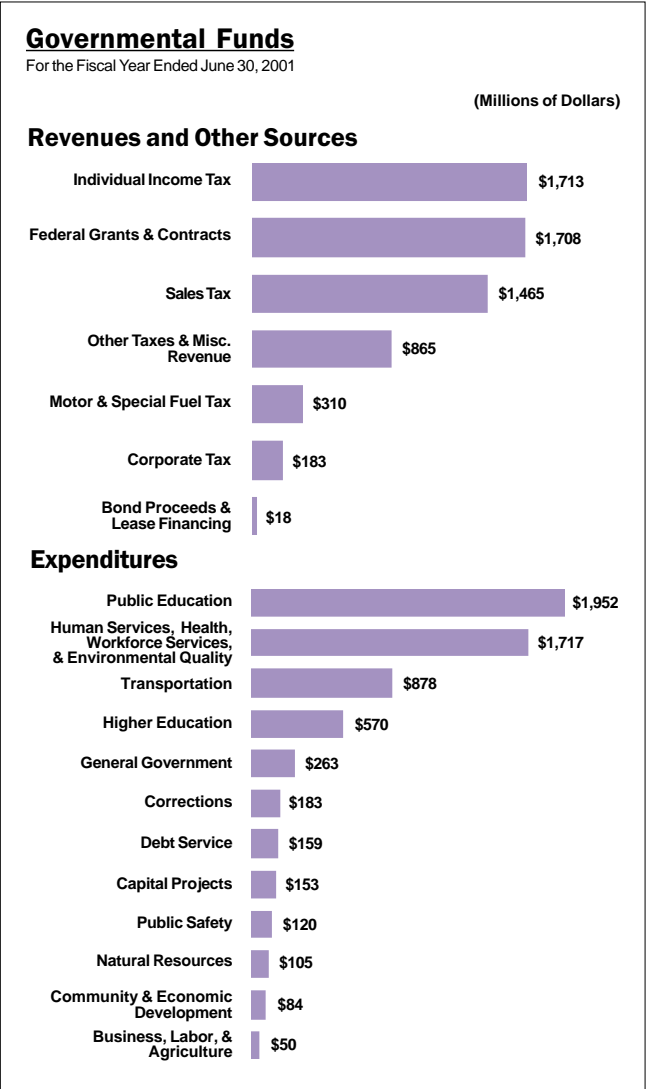
Utah’s Surplus	
June 30, 2001 Unreserved Surplus	
General Fund .....	\$11,614,000
Uniform School Fund .....	\$824,000

State Funding Sources and Expenditures

Utah government operations are funded with taxes, fees, charges for services, federal grants, and other miscellaneous revenues. The State also uses bonded debt to finance major building and highway projects. Surplus revenues and unspent bond proceeds from one fiscal year are carried into the next fiscal year and may provide funding for that year. Certain revenues can only be spent for specific governmental functions. For instance, individual income and corporate tax revenues can only be used for education, gas tax revenues can only be used for roads, and federal grants can only be used for the purpose for which they are awarded. The State accounts for governmental functions in six major funds: the General Fund, Uniform School Fund, Transportation Fund, Centennial Highway Fund, Capital Projects Fund, and Debt Service Fund.

Total revenue for state government operations during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2001, was \$6.3 billion. The largest source of revenue, \$3.9 billion, or 62%, was tax revenue. With the slowing economy, tax revenues increased \$73 million, a modest 2% gain over the previous year. Federal grants and contracts were the second largest source of revenue and amounted to \$1.7 billion, or 27% of total revenues.

Total expenditures for the fiscal year were \$6.2 billion, or about \$2,734 for every person in Utah. In fiscal year 2001, the State spent nearly \$2 billion or 31% of total expenditures for public education, an increase of \$127 million, or 7% over the previous year. Highway construction and maintenance expenditures dropped for the second year in a row as the I-15 project was completed in July. Transportation expenditures were \$878 million, or 14% of total outlays, a decrease of \$14 million, or 2% under the previous year.

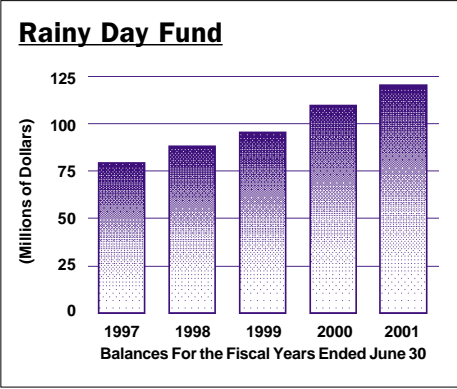


THE RAINY DAY FUND  
Saving for an Emergency

The State created the Budget Deficit Reserve Account, commonly called the Rainy Day Fund, in July 1986 to create a reserve for operating deficits or other emergencies.

Twenty-five percent of any General Fund year-end surplus is transferred to the Rainy Day Fund. The balance in the Rainy Day Fund may not exceed 8% of General Fund appropriations, or \$138 million for fiscal year ended June 30, 2001. For fiscal year 2001, \$4 million was transferred from the General Fund surplus to the Rainy Day Fund. In addition, the fund earned \$6.6

million in interest and ended the fiscal year with a balance of \$120.3 million.



Utah’s Debt Management Plan

Utah uses a combination of tax revenues and borrowing to pay for the construction, repair, or renovation of higher education facilities, government buildings, highways, and water projects. The State borrows through bonded debt consisting of general obligation (GO) bonds and revenue bonds. The State’s GO bonds are backed by the full faith and credit of the State and are repaid from general tax revenues. Revenue bonds are typically issued to finance a specific project and are repaid with revenues generated from the use of the project and are not general obligations of the State.

During fiscal year 2001 the State issued a \$15 million GO bond for construction of various facilities and at June 30, 2001, had \$1.146 billion of GO bonds outstanding, consisting of \$908 million of highway bonds and \$238 million of building bonds. The amount of GO debt is limited by State Constitution and by State law. The State was \$1.139 billion below the constitutional debt limit and \$522 million below the statutory debt limit at June 30, 2001.

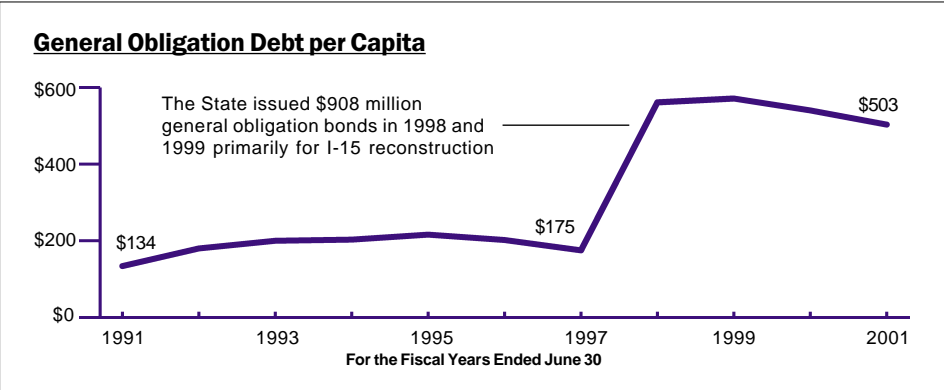
The State issues most of its revenue bonds through the State Building Ownership Authority, which is responsible for providing state agencies with economical alternatives to renting office space. The Authority is authorized by the Legislature to issue lease revenue bonds to construct facilities, which in turn will be leased to state agencies. This often results

in lower payments and at the end of the lease term, the State has ownership of the facilities. At June 30, 2001, \$241 million of revenue bonds were outstanding, consisting of \$237 million of building lease revenue bonds and \$4 million of revolving loan revenue bonds issued for local government water projects.

Utah enjoys a AAA bond rating for GO bonds and a AA rating for revenue bonds from all three national rating agencies. These ratings are the best possible and save the State millions of dollars in interest. Utah generally pays off its GO building bonds within six years, and GO highway bonds within 15 years. The Authority’s lease revenue bonds are generally paid off over 20 years.

The State also guarantees payment of principal and interest on bonds issued by qualifying local school boards, which reduces interest costs for local school districts to build schools. At June 30, 2001, the principal amount of guaranteed school bonds outstanding was \$939 million.

Utah’s Bonded Debt	
Since 1990 the State has used bonded debt for the following:	
Highway Construction .....	52%
State Facilities .....	26%
College and University Buildings .....	16%
Correctional Facilities .....	4%
Water Loan Programs .....	2%



FISCAL FOCUS

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**Published by the State of Utah, Department of Administrative Services**  
To obtain copies of this publication contact: Utah Dept. of Admin. Services, Div. of Finance  
2110 State Office Building Salt Lake City, Utah 84114 (801) 538-3525 or:  
[www.finance.utah.gov/reporting/fiscalfocus/fiscalfocus.htm](http://www.finance.utah.gov/reporting/fiscalfocus/fiscalfocus.htm)



INFRASTRUCTURE

Department of Transportation

The State has a total of 41,341 miles of roads, highways, and interstate. While the Utah Department of Transportation (UDOT) maintains only 14% of these roads, these state-owned roads handle 70% of the annual vehicle miles traveled. From 1999 to 2000, vehicle miles of travel increased 2.7% from 21.9 billion to 22.5 billion.

A significant amount of UDOT’s operations and funding is directed towards maintaining Utah’s existing highway system. Some of the maintenance completed during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2001 included:

- 28,808 road signs repaired or replaced
- 202,254 square yards of potholes patched
- 9,464,783 square yards of pavement with cracks sealed

The 17-mile I-15 reconstruction project was completed July 2001. The 4 ½ year project finished ahead of schedule and \$32 million under budget.

Highlights from the project are:

- 810,000 cubic yards of concrete poured
- 142 bridges demolished and rebuilt
- 11.7 million man-hours logged

Know Before You Go

UDOT has launched the “Know Before You Go” program aimed at educating the public about the best routes to take during the 2002 Olympic Winter Games. The program includes the following:

- Utah’s CommuterLink<sup>SM</sup> system made up of 200 closed-circuit TV cameras, 540 traffic signals, 60 Variable Message Signs (VMS), 25 road weather sensors, and numerous ramp meters and congestion detectors that allow quick dissemination of traffic data.  
[www.utahcommuterlink.com](http://www.utahcommuterlink.com)
- Agreements with local TV and radio stations allowing them access and use of information from UDOT’s Traffic Operations Center.
- The new Traveler Information Line where motorists are able to dial 511 on

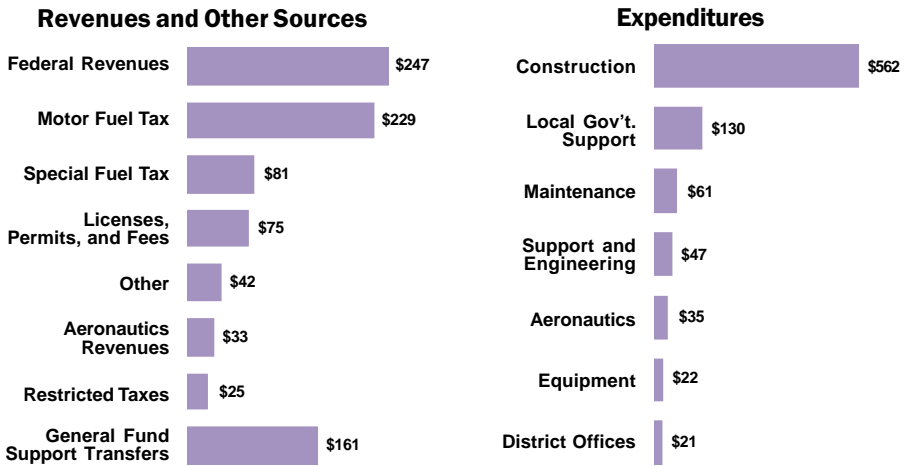
- any touch-tone phone and hear the latest traffic updates, current road conditions, mass transit information, and weather forecasts.
- A 34-page “Official Olympic Transportation Guide” detailing road closures, public transit information, and the best routes to take during the Games.

Other agencies are using UDOT’s technology to help maintain a steady flow of traffic throughout the State. A new software program, Event Tracking System, allows local jurisdictions to enter their scheduled construction road closures or special events that may impact motorists.  
[www.dot.utah.gov](http://www.dot.utah.gov)

Utah Department of Transportation

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2001

(Millions of Dollars)



OTHER GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

Utah Higher Education

The Utah System of Higher Education includes ten institutions: The University of Utah, Utah State University, Weber State University, Southern Utah University, Snow College, Dixie State College, College of Eastern Utah, Utah Valley State College, Salt Lake Community College, and the Utah College of Applied Technology (UCAT). UCAT was created in 2001 by the Legislature and is comprised of ten regional Applied Technology Colleges that provide technical and specialized training for about 47,000 Utah adults and 11,000 high school students.

In the fall of 2001, the nine other

universities and colleges enrolled 135,000 students. Enrollment grew by 7.8% (based on full-time equivalent), compared to 5.5% growth the previous year. The number of high school graduates seeking higher education as well as adults returning to complete degrees or seek additional training fuels enrollment growth. Historically, when the State’s economy slows down, the number of people enrolled in higher education increases. During 2000-2001, the nine colleges and universities awarded 20,349 degrees and certificates: 7,652 associate degrees; 9,130 bachelors degrees; 2,113 masters degrees; 258 doctorate degrees; 231 professional degrees; and 965 certificates.

In 2001, tuition increased by a base amount of 5.5% at all institutions except UCAT with an additional second-tier tuition increase at four institutions ranging from 1.3% at the University of Utah to 7% at Utah Valley State College. Funds generated from second-tier tuition remain at the institution and are used for such things as technology upgrades, additional faculty, and additional student support in computer labs. This continues a trend of students paying a larger share of the cost of their education.

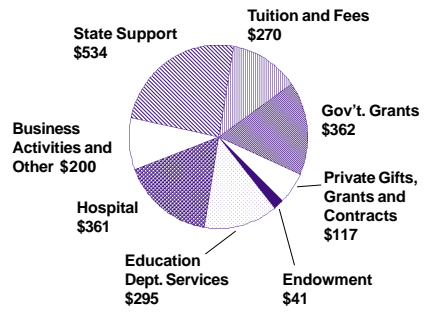
[www.utahsbr.edu/html/institutions.html](http://www.utahsbr.edu/html/institutions.html)

Higher Education

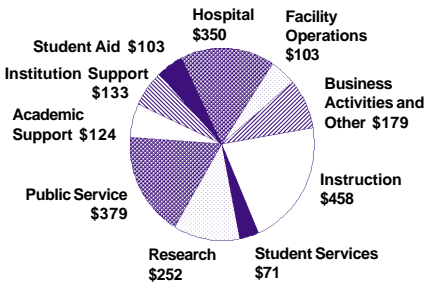
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2001

(Millions of Dollars)

Revenues / Sources



Expenditures / Uses



Public Education

During 2000, Utah had 38.5 school-age children for every 100 working adults, which is 8 more than the national average of 30.5. Public education is the State’s largest single budget item. During fiscal year 2001, the State spent \$1.95 billion on public education, which is 31% of the State’s total expenditures. Of total school fund revenues, 87% were from individual income and corporate taxes, 11% from federal grants, and 2% from miscellaneous other sources. In addition, local property taxes contribute to public education.

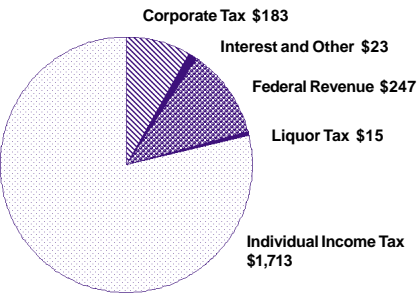
Due to Utah’s large school-age population, the State’s pupil-teacher ratio is the highest in the country. The pupil-teacher ratio in 2000 was 20.7 students for kindergarten through grade 12, compared to 16.2 for the national average. Despite the challenge of large class sizes, Utah performs equal to or higher than its national peers on most achievement measures. Utah continues to maintain a high participation of students in the Advanced Placement (AP) Program. In the 2001 school year, 11,558 students took 18,849 AP examinations, passing 66.3% compared to 60% for the nation.

The Stanford Achievement Test is used by Utah to compare achievement results of students in grades 3, 5, 8, and 11 to the

School Fund Revenues

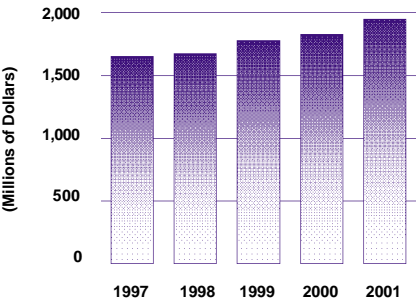
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2001

(Millions of Dollars)



School Fund Expenditures

For the Fiscal Years Ended June 30



national norm group. Although reading and language arts are areas of focus and concern, Utah students met or exceeded the national average on 21 of 26 possible major subtest comparisons. To learn more about testing in Utah visit:

[www.usoe.k12.ut.us/eval](http://www.usoe.k12.ut.us/eval)

National Guard – America’s Biggest Defense Bargain

The Utah National Guard, Army and Air, is the organized military force of the State. Since 1894, the Utah Guard has made a vital difference at the world, national, and local level in fighting the nation’s wars and supporting our State in times of emergency. One difference between the Guard and all other military organizations is their close link with the local communities. During 2001 the Utah Guard assisted in counter-drug operations, provided wildland fire assistance, marched in solemn color guards at

funerals, provided armed guards at major airports, and supported youth activities.

Utah Army and Air National Guard have grown to a current level of 4,906 and 2,297 active members respectively. Full-time employees for the entire Utah National Guard at the end of 2000 consisted of 708 federal technicians, 500 Active Guard/ Reserve personnel (active duty employees), and 271 State of Utah employees.

The Guard is America’s biggest defense bargain. The National Guard maintains a high state of readiness at a fraction of the

cost of similar units in the active forces. For example, a Guard artillery battery costs taxpayers only 17% of what its active Army counterpart costs. An estimated 96% of the Guard’s total budget (which includes approximately \$150 million in federal payroll and operations) flows back into the State economy. Total fiscal year 2001 administrative expenditures for state government operations of the Utah National Guard were \$18.3 million, of which \$14.3 million was from federal funds.

[www.ut.ngb.army.mil](http://www.ut.ngb.army.mil)

OTHER GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

Health and Human Services

Human Services

The Utah Department of Human Services offers programs to the elderly, substance abusers, people with disabilities, abused children, young offenders, the mentally ill, people who need assistance obtaining child support, and others. In fiscal year 2001, \$506 million was spent providing services to assist individuals and families.

The Division of Child and Family Services provides services to protect children at risk of abuse or neglect by working with families to provide safety and permanence. In the 2001 fiscal year, 17,514 referrals of child abuse, neglect, or dependency were investigated. Of these referrals, 6,449 were substantiated, affecting 9,480 children. The Division also assisted with 385 child adoptions.

The Division of Services for People with Disabilities provides residential, day, and support services for 3,922 people with mental retardation, developmental disabilities, and brain trauma.

The Division of Mental Health provides services through the State Hospital in

Provo and 10 local mental health authorities.

The Division of Substance Abuse provides services for the prevention and treatment of drug and alcohol abuse through 13 local substance abuse authorities.

The Office of Recovery Services is responsible for collecting child support obligations and other funds owed for assistance programs. In fiscal year 2001, Recovery Services collected \$155 million, of which \$110 million was distributed to support children and families. The remainder represents debts owed to the State.

The Division of Aging and Adult Services administers services to support and enhance independence for the elderly, and provides for abused, neglected and exploited adults. In fiscal year 2001, the Division investigated 2,307 referrals for potential abuse, neglect, or exploitation; served 915,000 meals at senior centers; delivered 980,000 in-home meals; and provided 220,000 hours of in-home services. [www.dhs.utah.gov](http://www.dhs.utah.gov)

Workforce Services

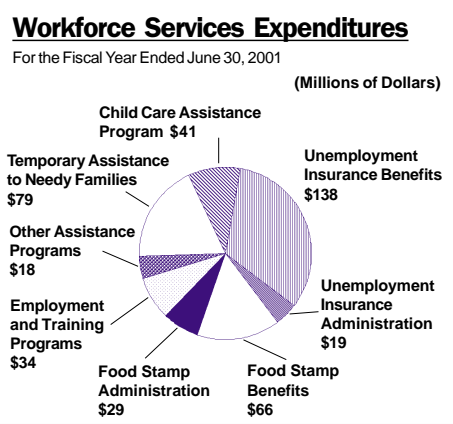
The Utah Department of Workforce Services (DWS), “Utah’s Job Connection,” provides quality, accessible and comprehensive employment related support services to Utah’s families. The Department coordinates and responds to the needs of employers, job seekers, and the community. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2001, DWS spent \$424 million for workforce services programs, of which \$230 million or 54% was federally funded.

The Department has become a national leader in the delivery of employment and training services. The DWS network of “One-Stop” Employment Centers offers an array of services in an open, customer friendly environment. Typically, customers can access a statewide and national job bank, create a resume, and connect with local employers all under one roof.

In addition to providing services for individuals seeking cash assistance and food stamps, the Department matches employers with job seekers. The Department also offers a wealth of labor market

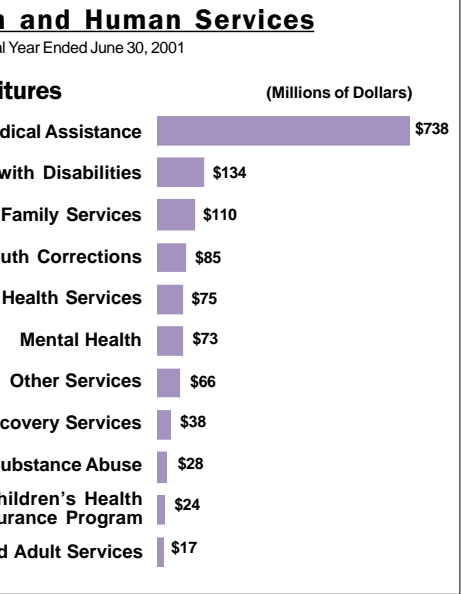
information to local businesses, as well as information on the education, training, and experience requirements of Utah jobs.

The Department is the trustee for the State’s Unemployment Insurance Program. This program provides temporary financial support for unemployed workers. Benefits are funded entirely through a tax paid by employers. In fiscal year 2001, DWS paid \$138 million in unemployment benefits to 82,171 unemployed workers. [www.dws.state.ut.us](http://www.dws.state.ut.us)



Public Health

While representing only 2.5% of the Department of Health’s expenditures, the Division of Health Systems Improvement, the Division of Epidemiology and Laboratory Services, and the Office of the Medical Examiner play a vital role in preparing for disaster response, whether natural, chemical, or biological. At the other end of the funding scale are the Medicaid and the Utah Medical Assistance Programs that provide health service funding for needy children, pregnant women, and other adults. These programs account for 79% of the Department of Health’s expenditures and are 71% federally funded. Medicaid serves an average of 130,000 clients per month. The Children’s Health Insurance Program (CHIP) provides health and dental insurance coverage for over 25,000 of an



estimated 38,000 eligible Utah children who are without insurance benefits. The balance of the Department’s expenditures includes many other public health programs. The Department also provides funding to support the local health departments. [www.health.utah.gov](http://www.health.utah.gov)

Correctional Programs

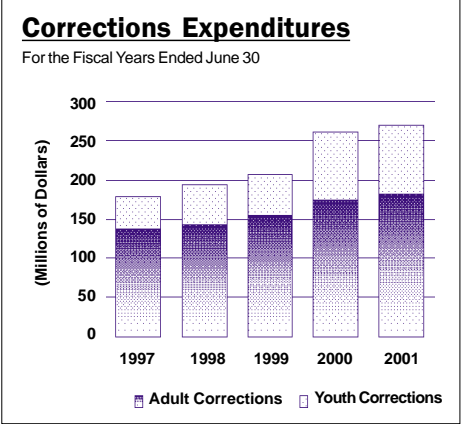
Correctional facilities and rehabilitative programs are run by the Department of Corrections for adult offenders and by the Department of Human Services, Division of Youth Corrections for juvenile offenders. The State spent \$183 million for adult corrections and \$85 million for youth corrections in fiscal year 2001.

In the past, the adult inmate population increased 200 to 300 a year while the number of probation and parole offenders increased at about 100 a year. The cost to supervise an offender in the community on probation or parole is \$3 to \$6 dollars a day while housing an offender in prison is \$60 dollars a day. Where appropriate, Corrections is working to keep more offenders in the community on probation or parole status rather than in prison.

In 2001 the Department asked the Board of Pardons for an early release of 300 offenders and closed one of its housing facilities to save money. The Department ended the fiscal year with 5,400 inmates. This is 200 less than the previous year. Corrections has added 10 additional probation and parole agents to supervise the growing caseload. Agents collected more than \$2.5 million in restitution that

was returned to victims. [www.corrections.utah.gov](http://www.corrections.utah.gov)

The Division of Youth Corrections operates more than 30 facilities and programs ranging from community supervision to long-term locked facilities. Supervision is provided to over 1,330 wards of the State, and detention and alternative programs benefit another 16,300 juveniles yearly. Recent changes in juvenile sentencing guidelines call for earlier intervention and more intensive supervision in an effort to rehabilitate them before they become imbedded in a delinquent lifestyle. [www.hsdyc.utah.gov](http://www.hsdyc.utah.gov)



LOOKING TO THE FUTURE

Vision is Critical to Our Quality of Life

The 2000 Census confirmed that Utah has had rapid population growth - a trend that will likely continue well into this century. Economic development is important to provide jobs for our population. Because economic development is tied to life quality, the State of Utah has undertaken several coordinated initiatives to preserve our quality of life.

*A Quality Growth Area is a convenient, diverse, and quality place to live, work, and play. It integrates multiple housing types with prosperous commercial areas and public open space. Quality Growth areas do all of this while efficiently using infrastructure, energy, and land.*

**Critical Land Preservation:** The Utah Quality Growth Commission makes grants to protect open space, agricultural land, wildlife habitat, watershed, and recreational areas. Since 1999, the Commission has awarded over \$6.5 million to state agencies, local governments, and non-profit organizations to protect 19,600 acres of critical land throughout Utah.

**Local Planning Grants:** To help counties and municipalities develop their own quality growth vision and implement effective land use tools, the State has awarded over \$600,000 to 48 communities since 1999.

**Quality Growth Areas:** This is an innovative land use development tool that

the State of Utah is initiating this year. Multiple funding sources will be directed to areas within communities that include plans for four elements: 1) housing choices; 2) infrastructure efficiency; 3) conservation of critical lands, water, and energy; and 4) economic opportunity and vitality.

**The 21<sup>st</sup> Century Communities Program:** This state program focuses on rural communities. Over 130 communities are planning for quality growth by assessing their preparedness to participate in the new economy. Seven communities have now achieved the 21st Century Community designation, with several others knocking on the door.

**Envision Utah:** Envision Utah is a unique and dynamic partnership of citizens, business leaders, and policy-makers. Envision Utah has created a quality growth strategy promoting walkable communities where residents work and shop nearby, regional transportation such as TRAX, amenities such as trails, and housing options for all residents. The Envision Utah Governor’s Quality Growth Award honors development that both supports the Envision Utah Quality Growth Strategy and the State of Utah’s goals to provide cost effective infrastructure, improved air quality, housing affordability, and economic vibrance. Ten awards were given this year. [www.governor.utah.gov/quality](http://www.governor.utah.gov/quality)